

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Urja Digital World Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, the Profit and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements



1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31st, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31st, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting; and
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements

- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- iii. There are no amounts outstanding which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **CHANDNI SINGLA AND ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 031994N



Chandni Singla
(Proprietor)
M.No. 535030
UDIN: - **24535030BKFST04116**

Place: -New Delhi,
Date: - 22.05.2024

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Urja Digital World Limited for the year ended 31st march 2024)

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- i. (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

(b) The physical verification of Fixed Assets was conducted by the management at the year-end which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed during the year on such verification;

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there were no immovable properties held in the name of the company.
- ii. (a) The inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion frequency of verification is reasonable.

(b) The procedure of physical verification of inventories followed by the management is reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the company and nature of business.

(c) On the basis of examination of the records of inventory. We are of the opinion that the Company is maintaining proper records of inventory. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.
- iii. (a) On the basis of examination of records of the Company, during the year the Company has not provided securities and granted loans secured or unsecured to any companies, firms, limited liability partnerships, the details of which is as under:

Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
Aggregate amount provided during the year	
‘-Subsidiaries, Joint Venture, Associates, Other Companies	Nil
Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2024	
Other Parties	2,36,000/-

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the guarantees given or investments made during the year are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) The Schedule of repayment of the principal amount and the payment of the interest is not available to us and hence we are unable to comment on this;

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us, no amount is overdue in this respect;



(e) According to the information and explanation given to us, in respect of any loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, none has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties;

(f) The company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, required details in respect thereof are as below:

the aggregate amount	percentage thereof to the total loans granted	aggregate amount of loans granted to Promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013
Nil	Nil	Nil

iv. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has no loans, investments, guarantees or security where provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are to be complied with.

v. The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2024 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of Statutory Dues:

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the company with the appropriate authorities.

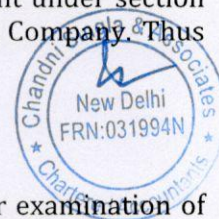
According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales- tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanation given to us, company has no transactions, not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);

ix. The Company has no borrowing, including debt securities during the year;

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (x) of the Order is



not applicable to the Company. (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures and hence reporting under this clause of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xi. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, any fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has not been noticed or reported during the year; (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government; (c) According to the information and explanation given to us, no whistle-blower complaints, received during the year by the company;
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act. Where applicable, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. The Section-138(1) of the companies act 2013 do not applies to company hence no reporting require in respect of Internal Audit System.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- xvii. The company has not incurred cash loss as mentioned below in the current financial year as compared to the immediately preceding financial year.

Particulars	F.Y. 2022-23	F.Y. 2023-24
Profit after tax	46,812.00	124922.00
Add: Depreciation and amortization expenses	2,23,802.00	2,23,802.00
Cash Profit	2,70,614	3,48,724.00

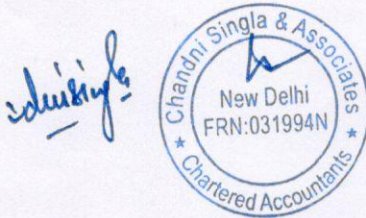


- xviii. There has been no instance of any resignation of the statutory auditor occurred during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that company is incapable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an

assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

- xx. The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **CHANDNI SINGLA AND ASSOCIATES**
(Chartered Accountants)
FRN:. 031994N



Chandni Singla
(Proprietor)
M.No.: 535030
UDIN:- **24535030BKFST04116**

Place:-New Delhi,
Date: - 22.05.2024

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Urja Digital World Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Urja Digital World Limited ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

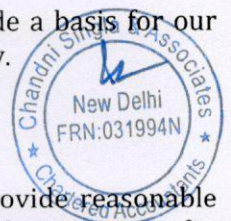
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or



timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **CHANDNI SINGLA AND ASSOCIATES**
(Chartered Accountants)
FRN.: 031994N



Chandni Singla
(Proprietor)
M.No. 535030
UDIN:- **24535030BKFST04116**

Place:- New Delhi,
Date: - 22.05.2024

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024
487/63, 1st Floor, National Market, Peeragarhi, New Delhi 110087

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundered)

	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and equipments	3	64.83	649.65
Financial assets			
-Trade receivables	6	-	2,231.78
Other non-current assets	4	3,306.51	4,959.71
Total non-current assets		<u>3,371.34</u>	<u>7,841.14</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	5	6,173.93	6,173.93
Financial assets			
-Trade receivables	6	25,419.43	6,715.87
-Cash and cash equivalents	7	736.51	3,035.64
-Other Financial assets	8	-	2,360.00
Other current assets	9	6,805.37	886.68
Total current assets		<u>39,135.24</u>	<u>19,172.12</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>42,506.58</u>	<u>27,013.26</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1,000.00	1,000.00
Other equity		(6,933.70)	(8,182.92)
Total equity		<u>(5,933.70)</u>	<u>(7,182.92)</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	11	120.97	8.73
Total non-current liabilities		<u>120.97</u>	<u>8.73</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
-Trade payables	12		
A) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		500.00	21,977.45
B) Total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	13	5,976.69	140.00
-Other financial liabilities	14	41,772.61	12,000.00
Other current liabilities	15	70.00	70.00
Provisions			
Total current liabilities		<u>48,319.30</u>	<u>34,187.45</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>42,506.57</u>	<u>27,013.26</u>
Material accounting policies			
Notes to the financial statements			
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached.

For Chandni Singla And Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 031994N

Chandni Singla
(Proprietor)
Membership No: 535030
Date: May 22, 2024
New Delhi
UDIN: 24535030BK FST04116



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Urja Digital World Limited
CIN: U74999DL2021PLC367356

Yogesh Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN- 01644763

Mohan Jagdish Agarwal
Director
DIN- 07627568

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024
487/63, 1st Floor, National Market, Peeragarhi, New Delhi 110087

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundered)

	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	16	23,536.23	1,12,406.15
Other income	17	2,595.12	0.11
Total income		26,131.35	1,12,406.26
Expenses			
Purchase of material	18	6,809.11	95,189.00
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-trade	19	-	(3,108.52)
Employee benefit expense	20	8,230.78	9,364.48
Depreciation expense	3	584.82	584.82
Other expenses	21	8,878.84	9,803.04
Total expenses		24,503.55	1,11,832.82
Profit before tax expenses		1,627.80	573.44
Tax expenses			
(1) Current tax			
-Current year tax		-	-
-Earlier year tax		266.34	-
(2) Deferred tax		112.24	5.34
Profit for the year		1,249.22	568.10
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of the defined employee benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (Comprising (Loss) and other comprehensive Income for the year)		1,249.22	568.10
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value Rs. 10/-each (absolute value)	24		
- Basic		12.49	5.68
- Diluted		12.49	5.68
Matreial accounting policies	2		
Notes to the financial statements	3-30		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached.

For Chandni Singla And Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 031994N

Chandni Singla
(Proprietor)
Membership No: 535030
Date: May 22, 2024
New Delhi

UDIN: 24535030BKFS04116

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
CIN: U74999DL2021PLC367356

Urja Digital World Limited

Yogesh Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN- 01644763

Mohan Jagdish Agarwal
Director
DIN- 07627568

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,627.80	473.45
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,238.02	2,238.02
Deferred Tax	112.24	5.34
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	3,978.05	2,716.81
Movement in working capital:		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	(21,477.45)	(10,759.04)
Increase/(Decrease) in other long-term liabilities	-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade receivables	(16,471.78)	(2,475.67)
Inventories	-	(3,108.52)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets	(1,905.47)	(886.68)
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	33,956.10	16,158.68
Cash generated from operations		
Income taxes paid	(378.58)	
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(2,299.13)	1,645.58
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Proceeds from issue of shares including securities premium	-	-
Purchase of investments	-	-
Interest on fixed deposits received	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	-
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from unsecured borrowings from banks	-	-
Proceeds from unsecured borrowings from others	-	-
Repayment of unsecured borrowings from banks	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Proceeds/ (Repayment) of Bank OD (net of receipts)	-	-
Repayment of unsecured borrowings	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (A + B + C)	(2,299.13)	1,645.58
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	3,035.64	1,390.06
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	736.51	3,035.64

Notes

- 1 Cash flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 2 Cash and cash equivalents at year end comprises:

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Balances with Banks:		
- in current accounts - Banks	682.41	2,981.54
Cash on hand	54.10	54.10

As per our report of even date attached.

For Chandni Singla And Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 031994N

Chandni Singla
(Proprietor)
Membership No: 535030
Date: May 22, 2024
New Delhi

UDIN: 2453 5030BK FST04116

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Urja Digital World Limited
CIN: U74999DL2021PLC367356

Yogesh Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN- 01644763

Director

Mohanjagdish Agarwal
Director
DIN- 07627568

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

A Equity share capital

	Note	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2022		1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	10	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023		1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	10	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024		1,000.00

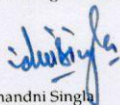
B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company
	Securities premium	Retained earning		
Balance as on 1 April, 2022	-	(8,651)	-	(8,651)
Deferred tax asset recognised written off	-	-	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	468	-	468
Additions due to issue of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	(8,183)	-	(8,183)
Balance as on 1 April, 2023	-	(8,183)	-	(8,183)
Deferred tax asset recognised written off	-	-	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	1,249	-	1,249
Additions due to issue of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	(6,934)	-	(6,934)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Chandni Singla And Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 031994N

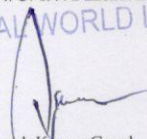

Chandni Singla
(Proprietor)

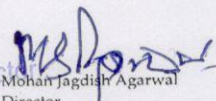
Membership No: 535030
Date: May 22, 2024
New Delhi

UDIN: 24535030BKFS04116



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Urja Digital World Limited
CIN: U74999DL2021PLC367356


Yogesh Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN- 01644763


Mohan Jagdish Agarwal
Director
DIN- 07627568

Director

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

2 Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundered)

1.1 Corporate information

Urja Digital World Limited was incorporated in India on Aug 03, 2020 and is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is located at 487/63, 1st Floor, National Market, Peeragarhi, New Delhi-110087 India. The principal place of business of the Company is in India. The Company leads in digital transformation, data analytics, and Electric Vehicles and craft pioneering digital marketing strategies that amplify brand presence and enhance conversions, expertise lies in seamlessly integrating technology to propel businesses forward.

1.2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments) and defined benefit plans which have been measured at fair value. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company to all the period mentioned in the financial statements.

The financial statements ("Financial Statements") of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies' (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.

2 Summary of Material accounting policies

2.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- ▶ Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- ▶ It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ▶ It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.2 Fixed Assets

Tangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and other incidental expenses incurred up to that date. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All repair and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipments have been provided on the basis of straight line method over the useful lives of assets as per useful life prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Research and development costs

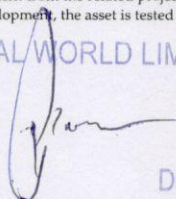
Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete the asset
- Its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

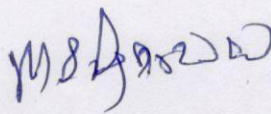
Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project, i.e., the estimated useful life of one to five years. Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets



Director



For all non-financial assets, the Company assesses whether there are indicators of impairment. If such an indicator exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount for an asset or CGU is the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount the asset is considered impaired and the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows of the asset or CGU are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.4 Foreign Currency

Functional and presentational currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates i.e. the "functional currency". The Company's Financial Statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency as well as its presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency at exchange rates prevailing at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.5 Inventories

Raw materials, components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Stock in trade in the books is considered in the accounts where the variance between book stock and measured stock is upto +/- 5%, and in case where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Such stocks are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

(i) Sale of Goods:

Revenue from Sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods which in general coincides with the invoicing of goods.
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

(ii) Income from services:

Service revenue is recognised on completion of provision of services which in general coincides with invoicing to customers. Revenue, net of discount, is recognised on transfer of all significant risks and rewards to the customer and when no significant uncertainty exists regarding realisation of consideration.

Revenue from contracts priced on a time and material basis are recognised when services are rendered and related costs are incurred. Revenues from time bound fixed price contracts, are recognised over the life of the contract using the percentage of completion method, with contract costs determining the degree of completion. Foreseeable losses on such contracts are recognised when probable.

(iii) Interest Income:

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

Director

2.7 Taxes on income

Current tax

Provision for current tax is made as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. The Company has opted New Tax regime under section 115BAA. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is not applicable on Companies opting Section 115BAA.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.8 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- ▶ Debt instruments at amortised cost - The Company has Investments, loans, Other Financial Assets, Inventories, cash & cash equivalents, security deposits, other bank balances, trade receivables, bank deposits for more than 12 months classified within this category.
- ▶ Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - The Company does not have any financial asset classified in this category.
- ▶ Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - The Company does not have any investment classified within this category.
- ▶ Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - The Company does not have any financial asset classified in this category.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has designated Investments as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

Director

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's consolidated balance sheet) when:

1. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
2. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits, trade receivables, unbilled revenue and bank balance.

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and employee related liabilities.

At the time of initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or trade and other payables (payables).

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.9 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities And Contingent Assets

Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

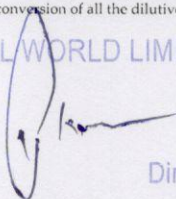
Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet and for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at banks.

2.11 Earnings per Share

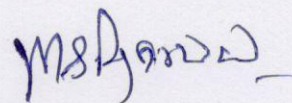
Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED



Director



URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

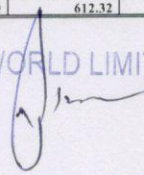
3 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

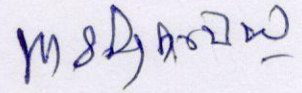
Particulars	Gross block (at cost)				Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation			Net block	
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	Charge for the year	On deductions during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024
Computer	1,846.79	-	-	1,846.79	1,197.14	584.82	-	1,781.96	64.83
	1,846.79	-	-	1,846.79	1,197.14	584.82	-	1,781.96	64.83
Total	1,846.79	-	-	1,846.79	1,197.14	584.82	-	1,781.96	64.83

Particulars	Gross block (at cost)				Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation			Net block	
	As at 1 April 2022	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Charge for the year	On deductions during the year	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Computer & Pheriperals	1,846.79	-	-	1,846.79	612.32	584.82	-	1,197.14	649.65
	1,846.79	-	-	1,846.79	612.32	584.82	-	1,197.14	649.65
Total	1,846.79	-	-	1,846.79	612.32	584.82	-	1,197.14	649.65

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED



Director



(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

31 March 2024	31 March 2023
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Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

7 Cash and cash equivalents

8 Other financial assets

9 Other current assets

~~FOTURJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED~~

Director

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)
(Number of shares are in absolute value)

10 Share capital

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Authorised		
1,00,000 (31 March 2023 : 1,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	10,000.00	10,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
10,000 (31 March 2023 : 10,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up	1,000.00	1,000.00
	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>

a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	31-Mar-24		31-03-2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the commencement of the year	10,000.00	1,00,000.00	10,000.00	1,00,000.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>1,00,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>1,00,000.00</u>

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

10 Share capital (Continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

c) Shareholding of Equity

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Promoters - Shareholding				
Urja Global Limited	9,400.00	940.00	9,400.00	940.00
	9,400	940.00	9,400	940.00
Non-Promoters - Shareholding				
Individual shareholders	600	60.00	600	60.00
	600	60.00	600	60.00
Total	10,000	1,000	10,000	1,000

d) Particulars Shareholding of equity (%)

Shareholding equity	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% of the total equity shares	Number of shares	% of the total equity shares
Promoters - Shareholding				
Urja Global Limited	9,400	94.00%	9,400	94.00%
	9,400	94.00%	9,400	94.00%
Non-Promoters - Shareholding				
Individual shareholders	600	6.00%	600	6.00%
	600	6.00%	600	6.00%
Total	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

Director

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

31 March 2024 31 March 2023

11 Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

Balance brought forward from previous year	8.73	3.39
Add: Deferred tax liabilities for the period	112.24	5.34
Net deferred tax asset	120.97	8.73

Note: Deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the deferred tax liabilities as this amount is considered to be virtually certain of realisation.

12 Trade payables

For services and goods received

- Dues to micro and small enterprises		
- Dues to other than micro and small enterprises	500.00	21,977.45
	500.00	21,977.45

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	500.00	-	-	-	500.00
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	500.00	-	-	-	500.00

13 Other financial liabilities

Expense payable	60.89	-
TDS payable	410.00	140.00
GST payable	2,630.70	-
Rent payable	900.00	-
Salary payable	1,975.10	-
	5,976.69	140.00

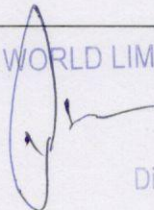
14 Other current liabilities

Advance from customer	39,772.61	
Security deposit	2,000.00	12,000.00
	41,772.61	12,000.00

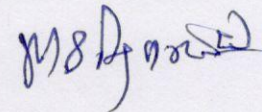
15 Short term provisions

Provision for audit fees expenses	70.00	70.00
	70.00	70.00

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED



Director



URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundered)
31 March 2024 31 March 2023

16 Revenue from operations

Sale of products:			
Sale of EV scooters and parts		7,001.74	1,12,406.15
Sale of Services			
Sales commission on EV scooter Sales		16,534.49	-
		23,536.23	1,12,406.15

17 Other income

Credit balances written off		2,580.10	
Miscellaneous income		15.02	0.11
		2,595.12	0.11

18 Purchase of material

Purchase of EV scooters and parts		6,809.11	95,189.00
		6,809.11	95,189.00

19 Change in stock

Opening stock in trade		6,173.93	3,065.41
Less : Closing stock in trade		-6,173.93	-6,173.93
		-	-3,108.52

20 Employee benefit expenses

Salaries, wages and bonus		8,230.78	9,364.48
		8,230.78	9,364.48

21 Other expenses

Advertisement expense		11.82	480.08
Amortisation expense		1,653.20	1,653.20
Auditor's remunerations		70.00	70.00
Bank charges		9.40	5.36
Conveyance expense		339.39	1,027.74
Freight expense		540.60	1,474.82
Interest & penlaty		20.86	1,121.54
Legal & professional expenses		249.00	2,472.00
Marketing expenses		736.47	-
Miscellaneous expense		661.75	378.83
Office expense		264.77	114.52
Rent expense**		4,120.00	720.00
Software & website		201.58	284.95
		8,878.84	9,803.04

**Note: Rent expenses are under short-term leases as well as lease amounts less than those defined in IND AS 116., so, a lessee elects not to apply the requirements in paragraphs 22-49 to either short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the lessee shall recognise the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis. The lessee shall apply another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit.

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

Director

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

22 Financial Ratios

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		31-03-2024		31-03-2023		Ratio as on (in times)		Variation (in times)	Reason (If variation is more than 0.25)
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	31-03-2024	31-03-2023		
(a)	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}}$	Current Assets = Inventories + Trade Receivable + Cash & Cash Equivalents + Loans + Other Current Assets + Contract Assets + Other Financial Assets	Denominator Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other financial Liability + Current tax (Liabilities) + Contract Liabilities + Provisions + Other Current Liability	39,135	48,319	19,172	34,187	0.81	0.56	0.25	Due to increase in trade receivables
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Debt} / \text{Equity}}$	Debt= long term borrowing and current maturities of long-term borrowings	Equity= Equity + Reserve and Surplus	-	-5,934	-	-7,183	-	-	-	-
(c)	Return on Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit after tax} \times 100 / \text{Shareholder's Equity}}$	Net Income= Net Profits after taxes	Shareholder's Equity	1,249	1,000	568	1,000	1.25	0.57	0.68	Due to increase in profits
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold} / \text{Average Inventory}}$	Cost of Goods Sold	$\frac{\text{Opening Inventory} + \text{Closing Inventory}}{2}$	6,809	6,174	92,080	6,174	1.10	14.91	-13.81	Due to reduction in and cost of goods sold
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Net Credit Sales} / \text{Average Trade Receivables}}$	Net Credit Sales	$\frac{\text{Opening Trade Receivables} + \text{Closing Trade Receivable}}{2}$	16,472	17,184	2,476	7,710	0.96	0.32	0.64	Due to increase in credit sales
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Net Credit Purchases} / \text{Average Trade Payables}}$	Net Credit Purchases	$\frac{\text{Opening Trade Payables} + \text{Closing Trade Payables}}{2}$	-	11,259	900	21,527	-	0.04	-0.04	-
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Revenue} / \text{Average Working Capital}}$	Revenue	Capital= Average of Current assets - Current liabilities	23,536	-12,100	1,12,406	-10,723	-1.95	-10.48	8.54	Due to decrease in average working capital.
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	$\frac{\text{Net Profit} / \text{Net Sales}}$	Net Profit	Net Sales	1,249	23,536	568	1,12,406	0.05	0.01	0.05	-
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	$\frac{\text{EBIT} / \text{Capital Employed}}$	EBIT= Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Total Assets - Current Liability	2,213	-5,813	1,158	-7,174	-0.38	-0.16	-0.22	-
	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Net Profit} / \text{Net Investment}}$	Net Profit	Net Investment= Net Equity	1,249	-5,934	568	-7,183	-0.21	-0.08	-0.13	-

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED

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Director

URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

23 Financial instruments

A Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2024 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:					
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	6,173.93	-	-	6,173.93	6,173.93
Trade receivables	25,419.43	-	-	25,419.43	25,419.43
Cash and cash equivalents	736.51	-	-	736.51	736.51
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32,329.87	-	-	32,329.87	32,329.87
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	500.00	-	-	500.00	500.00
Other financial liabilities	5,976.69	-	-	5,976.69	5,976.69
Total	6,476.69	-	-	6,476.69	6,476.69

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2023 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:					
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	6,173.93	-	-	6,173.93	6,173.93
Trade receivables	6,715.87	-	-	6,715.87	6,715.87
Cash and cash equivalents	3,035.64	-	-	3,035.64	3,035.64
Other financial assets	2,360.00	-	-	2,360.00	2,360.00
Total	18,285.44	-	-	18,285.44	18,285.44
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	21,977.45	-	-	21,977.45	21,977.45
Other financial liabilities	140.00	-	-	140.00	140.00
Total	22,117.45	-	-	22,117.45	22,117.45

B Fair value hierarchy

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Also, since security deposits and borrowings are measured at fair value only on initial recognition, disclosure requirements for the valuation techniques, inputs used to develop those measurements and the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety are not applicable.

Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2024:

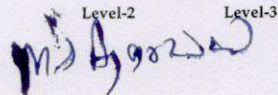
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	Fair value measurement at the end of reporting period/year using		
		Level-1	Level-2	Level-3
Assets:				
Investment in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2023:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	Fair value measurement at the end of reporting period/year using		
		Level-1	Level-2	Level-3

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED


Director



Assets:				
Investment in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

23 Financial instruments (Continued)

C Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has unsecured loans related parties and others. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant liabilities as at 31 March 2024 :

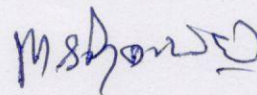
Particulars	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	5,976.69	-	-	-	-	5,976.69
	<u>6,476.69</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,476.69</u>

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant liabilities as at 31 March 2023 :

Particulars	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	19,616.11	2,361.34	-	-	21,977.45
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	140.00	-	-	-	-	140.00
	<u>140.00</u>	<u>19,616.11</u>	<u>2,361.34</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,117.45</u>

For URJA DIGITAL WORLD LIMITED


Director



Urja Digital World Limited
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

24 Earnings per Share

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company (after adjusting for employee stock options) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Net Profit after tax	1,249.22	568.10
Weighted average Number of Equity Shares	10,000	10,000
Nominal Value per Share (in Rs.)	10	10
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (In Rs.) (absolute value)	12.49	5.68

25 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 24 on Related Parties notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the name of related parties where control exists and /or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships, as identified and certified by the Management are:

Names of related parties and description of relationship :

Sr. No.	Name	Relation
1	Urja Global Limited	Holding Company
2	Urja Batteries Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
3	Sahu Minerals & Properties Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary

Transactions with related parties for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

Particulars	Amount	
	2023-24	2022-23
Urja Global Limited		
Amount Received	30,629	1,25,160
Purchase of Products	7,150	89,160
Amount Paid	4,451	10,800
Total	42,230	2,25,120

26 Contingent liability

There is no any contingent Liability.

27 Provision for tax

No provision for tax is made, as company incurred losses during the year, as per the income tax act, 1961.

28 Provision for gratuity

No provision for Gratuity has been made as the provisions of payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are not applicable.

29 Auditors remuneration

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Year ended 31-3-2024	Year ended 31-3-2023
Audit fees	7000	7,000
Total	7000	7,000

30 Previous year figure

Previous year figures have been rearranged/ regrouped, wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached.

For Chandni Singla And Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 031994N

Chandni Singla
(Proprietor)
Membership No: 535030
Date: May 22, 2024
New Delhi
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Urja Digital World Limited
CIN: U74999DL2021PLC367356

Yogesh Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN- 01644763

Mohan Jagdish Agarwal
Director
DIN- 07627568